

THE DAILY NEWS.

By P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
L. L. FOLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.
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CINCINNATI.

The Democratic Convention has done its work and done it well. Free Trade! Honest Money! Home Rule! The time-honored platform of the Democracy of the Union is its platform to-day. Men have been placed upon it, too, the whole course of whose lives has made manifest their devotion to it, and to the great Constitutional doctrine of the subordination of the military to the civil authority, most conspicuously recognized and acted upon by the soldier who is to be the next President of the United States.

The Candidates.

PRESIDENT—GEN. W. S. HANCOCK.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK was born in Montgomery county, Pa., on St. Valentine's Day, 1824, the son of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and ELIZABETH HANCOCK. His mother's family have resided in Pennsylvania since the days of PENN.; in the French-Indian war before the Revolution the women, the men being absent in the ranks of the militia, successfully defended the homestead against an attack by savages. GENERAL HANCOCK's great-grandfather and grandfather on his mother's side fought in the Continental wars; his grandfather on the father's side was taken at sea and imprisoned in Dartmouth Prison, England; his father was a volunteer in 1812. With such a family history it was not surprising that young HANCOCK had a predilection for a military life. His education was begun at the Norristown Academy; in 1840 he entered the Military Academy at West Point, among his cadet companions being McCLELLAN, GRANT, "STONEWALL" JACKSON, FRANKLIN, REYNOLDS, BURNSIDE, LONGSTREET, the two HILLS and other famous generals of the civil war. In 1844 he was graduated and received a commission in the Sixth Infantry. In the Mexican war he served with distinction, receiving a brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco; afterwards he served in Southern Florida during the Indian war of 1856. He was in Kansas during the troubles in 1857, and later he took part in the expedition to Utah and the overland march to California.

At the outbreak of the War between the States, Captain HANCOCK was stationed at Los Angeles. He at once sent a request to the Governor of Pennsylvania for assignment to a command of volunteers, and while awaiting a reply to his petition, took an active part in encouraging and organizing the loyal sentiment in Southern California. His influence was of signal service in finally saving the State to the Union. Impatient at the delay of the State authorities in his case, he applied to General SCOTT to be ordered East for active duty. His wish was granted, and he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of Volunteers September 23, 1861, and assigned to a command in the army of the Potomac. HANCOCK was in the Peninsula with McCLELLAN, and in his commander's famous words, "HANCOCK was superb" at Williamsburg. On the 5th of May, 1862, after the evacuation of Yorktown, by a skillful and determined exterior maneuver he gained an important position on the Confederate flank and rear, and compelled their withdrawal from the whole line of works at Williamsburg. With a single glance he saw the importance of the fortification on the Confederate left and the weakness of its garrison, and seizing it with the spring of a panther he held it with the grip of a bull-dog, leading in person the counter attack upon the Confederates, who had sought to crush him ere the anxiously-awaited but long-delayed reinforcements could come to his aid. At Golding's Farm, Garnett's Hill, White Oak Swamp and other engagements during the Seven Days' fight which closed with Malvern Hill, he and his brigade were actively engaged and covered themselves with glory. Promoted to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers and Colonel in the regular army, HANCOCK took part in the campaign of August and September, commanding his brigade at South Mountain and at Antietam, succeeding to the command of General RICHARDSON's division when that officer fell mortally wounded. At Fredericksburg he led his division in the desperate assault on Marye's Heights, losing 2,000 of 6,000 men, and 156 officers, and coming "out of the gates of hell" so vividly described by the Count of Paris with one slight wound, though a dozen balls had pierced his uniform and though every one of his aides was killed or wounded at his side. At Chancellorsville in May, 1863, his division formed the rear guard of the defeated army, and though repeatedly assailed did its work splendidly. In this battle Gen. HANCOCK's horse was shot under him. In June he succeeded General COTTE in command of the Second Army Corps.

When on the first day of the fighting at Gettysburg, REYNOLDS fell, MEADE sent HANCOCK forward to take command of all the forces on the battle-field. On his arrival HANCOCK checked the Confederate advance and taking up position sent word to the commander of the Army of

the Potomac that Gettysburg was the point where the great impending battle should be fought. MEADE hurried forward all his forces and there the great impending battle was fought. On the second day HANCOCK commanded the left centre, on the third it was his high fortune to repulse LONGSTREET's tremendous attack. For two hours and a half 150 guns pelted the Federal lines with a storm of shot and shell, then LONGSTREET hurled his 18,000 men on HANCOCK's line connecting Round Top with Cemetery Hill. The Confederates were driven back after a contest of the most stubborn and sanguinary character, and the issue of that day was the salvation of the country. At the moment of his triumph HANCOCK was struck down by a bullet and desperately wounded, but lying on the ground in his line of battle he dispatched an aide to MEADE with the message, "The troops under my command have repulsed the enemy's assault and we have gained a great victory. The enemy is now flying in all directions in my front." "Say to General HANCOCK," said General MEADE, "that I am sorry he is wounded, and that I thank him for the country and for myself for the service he has rendered to-day." Congress by a joint resolution expressed the gratitude of the nation for HANCOCK's "gallant, meritorious and conspicuous share in the great and decisive victory."

Not until December was General HANCOCK, who had suffered great agony from his wound, and for many weeks had lain helpless in his father's home, able to report for duty; even then his desperate wound was yet unhealed when he resumed command of the Second Corps, having with characteristic magnanimity disclaimed all desire for the command of the Army of the Potomac, which it was intended to transfer to him. During the winter months he was engaged in recruiting for his corps, sadly decimated in the preceding campaign; in March he returned to the field. In the Wilderness, at the crisis of the fight, nearly 60,000 men were under his command, and when the Confederates had placed their colors on a portion of the breastworks, HANCOCK and his staff led the charge that won back the ground and averted the danger. On the 10th of May he commanded the Second and Fifth Corps at the battle of the Po, and at daylight on the 12th, after a midnight march, pounced in the fog on the Confederates' fortified position near Spottsylvania Courthouse, after a brilliant and bloody fight took the works, with 5,000 prisoners, 20 guns, more than 30 colors, and several thousand stand of small arms. Again, on the 18th, he delivered an assault, and on the 19th successfully repulsed EWELE's attack; afterwards he participated in the engagements at North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, though all this time suffering intensely from his yet unhealed wound. July 27, in conjunction with SHERIDAN's cavalry, he attacked and carried a portion of the Confederate works at Deep Bottom, taking four guns; he made a second expedition to that point in August, having a week's keen fighting and obtaining further successes. At Petersburg his horse was shot under him in the assault. Two months later he fought the battle of the Boydton Plank Road, taking 1,000 prisoners; he was afterwards assigned to the command of the Middle Military Division, including the Departments of West Virginia and Pennsylvania and the Army of the Shenandoah, but LEE's surrender came ere he was again called upon for active service. He had been brevetted Major-General in the regular army for his services at Spottsylvania, and was afterwards promoted to full rank. "No commanding general," said MEADE, "ever had a better Lieutenant than HANCOCK; he was always faithful and reliable."

In July, 1865, General HANCOCK was assigned to the command of the Middle Military Department, and in August, 1866, to the Department of Missouri, where besides harmonizing the conflicting elements arising out of the occupation of the State by troops under the State authorities and the presence of the recently returned Confederates, he conducted a successful campaign against the Indians in Kansas and Colorado. In opposition to his wishes General HANCOCK was in the latter part of 1867 assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created under the Reconstruction Acts and comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas. Though his predecessor had construed the Reconstruction Acts to give the commander of the district absolute power, General HANCOCK showed profound respect for the majesty of the civil law, a wise consideration for the rights and interests of the citizen, and a sincere affection for our republican institutions. "President JOHNSON," writes General DICK TAYLOR, in his "Destruction and Reconstruction," "summoned me to Washington, where I explained all the circumstances, as far as I knew them, of the recent murders, and urged him to send General HANCOCK to command in New Orleans. He was sent and immediately restored order and confidence. A gentleman, one of the most distinguished and dashing officers of the United States Army, General HANCOCK recognizes both the great duties of a soldier of the republic—to defend its flag and obey its laws, discharging the last with a fidelity equal to his devotion to the first in front of battle."

Throughout the whole term of his command of the Fifth Military District Gen.

HANCOCK's course was consistent with the sentiment of his famous "G. O., No. 40," of November 29, 1867, in which he said: "The General commanding is gratified to learn that peace and quiet reign in this department. It will be his purpose to preserve this condition of things. As a means to this great end he regards the maintenance of the civil authorities in the faithful execution of the laws as the most efficient under existing circumstances. In war it is indispensable to repel force by force and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority. But when insurrectionary force has been overthrown and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion. Solemnly impressed with these views, the General announces that the great principles of American liberty are still the lawful inheritance of this people and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the *habeas corpus*, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved. Free institutions, while they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order. Crimes and offenses committed in this district must be referred to the consideration and judgment of the regular civil tribunals, and those tribunals will be supported in their lawful jurisdiction. While the General thus indicates his purpose to respect the liberties of the people, he wishes all to understand that armed insurrection or forcible resistance to the law will be instantly suppressed by arms."

This was the text of numerous other papers on specific points, such as the stay of civil process, military commissions, summary removals, &c., and "G. O., No. 40," was brilliantly defended and explained in a correspondence with Governor PEASE, of Texas. "Will you question the truth of these declarations?" he said, after reciting the passage printed above; "which one of these great principles of liberty are you ready to deny and repudiate? Who ever does so avows himself the enemy of human liberty and the advocate of despotism."

When the General-in-Chief of the army was given control over matters in the South superior to the prerogatives of the President, General HANCOCK applied to be relieved of his command at New Orleans, and was in March, 1868, assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at New York. Two days before he was succeeded in Louisiana by General BUCHANAN, General HANCOCK's administration was publicly approved by 200 prominent citizens of New Orleans. In November, 1869, he was placed in charge of the Department of Dakota, but returned to New York on the death of General MEADE in November, 1872, to take again the command he had previously held and still holds. When a military court was convened in the BABCOCK case, General HANCOCK moved a postponement of the inquiry on the ground that BABCOCK was already before a civil tribunal.

In 1868 General HANCOCK's name was brought before the Democratic National Convention, where, on the eighteenth ballot, he received 144 votes of 317, the highest vote except PENDLETON's 143; six ballots before, that was given to any candidate until, on the twenty-second ballot, SEYMOUR was nominated. In 1872 his name was again freely mentioned until it became evident that the Baltimore Convention would ratify the Liberal nominees. In 1876, at St. Louis, Pennsylvania gave her fifty-eight votes to HANCOCK, who on the first ballot had seventy-seven votes, HENDRICKS, with 133, holding second place to TILDEN; on the second and final ballot, after all the changes, TILDEN had 535 votes, HENDRICKS sixty and HANCOCK fifty-nine. The nomination of TILDEN was made unanimous on motion of Pennsylvania's delegation. General HANCOCK has also twice declined the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The soldier sometimes has duties to perform that are repugnant to the man's nature, and General HANCOCK has not escaped the necessity. Some have expressed the fear that his performance of his duty in the case of Mrs. SURREATT's military murder would prejudice his character with the Irish Catholic voters of the city of New York. The fear is groundless. Mrs. TONRY, Mrs. SURREATT's daughter, her son, JOHN H. SURREATT, and Rev. Father WALTER, her confessor, have long since disabused the minds of those ever true Democrats of mistaken impressions. The assertion that Catholics are prejudiced against the General because of the part he played in the carrying out of the sentence has by a leading Catholic journal been declared "intensely absurd," and that paper has pointed out that the order merely went through his hands, that he did all he could to obtain a reprieve, and that Father WALTER has repeatedly testified to General HANCOCK's courtesy and considerate kindness. When Judge ANDREW WYLLIE issued the writ of *habeas corpus* in the unfortunate woman's case, President JOHNSON issued a special order suspending the writ and directing the execution.

Upon all occasions and under all the different circumstances in which he has been tried, Gen. HANCOCK has been distinguished by remarkable judgment, discretion and force of character. In person he is the ideal of a commander, being tall, stout and handsome, with a square-set, ruddy face, clear blue eye calm in repose but kindling into flame in action. He is a hard and systematic worker, keeping his department thoroughly in hand, and in

the field knew how to combine with a dignity which presumption itself would not dare to offend a simplicity and cordiality and, above all, an implied confidence in those with whom he came in contact that made him the idol of his corps. He had the quick eye of a born captain, shrank from no responsibility, sent no man where he would not lead himself, and was the soul of loyalty in carrying out the orders of his superiors. His record, both in peace and war, is before our readers.

VICE-PRESIDENT—W. H. ENGLISH.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, of Indiana, was born August 27th, 1822, at Lexington, Scott county, the son of Major ELISHA G. ENGLISH, a Kentuckian by birth, and during a long and honored life filled several positions of important trust in the gift of the people and of the Government. Major ENGLISH was one of fourteen children; his wife, MAHALA EASTIN, a Kentuckian by birth, but of Virginian descent, had sixteen brothers and sisters; she still survives at the age of eighty-two. Their son WILLIAM, after obtaining such educational advantages as the common schools of that newly settled region afforded, took a three years' course of study at South Hanover College, studied law and was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court at the early age of eighteen. Politics, however, had for him more attraction than his profession, and as early engaged his attention, for while in his teens he was a delegate from Scott county to the Democratic State convention at Indianapolis—the round trip in those times, when there were no railroads, occupied six days—and in the famous "hard cider and log cabin" campaign of 1840 he took a very active part as a stump speaker. Under TYLER the young politician obtained his first office—the postoffice of his native village, Lexington. In 1843 he was chosen Clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives, and after the election of POLK spent four years in the Treasury Department at Washington. Democracy, it may be said, was prevalent in the ENGLISH family; the father and uncle of Mrs. ENGLISH were Vice-Presidents in the National Convention of 1848, and two other uncles delegates, all four brothers being members of Legislatures in different States.

In 1850 Mr. ENGLISH was elected Secretary of the Constitutional Convention; a year later he was sent to the first Legislature that met under the provisions of the constitution then adopted, where a signal honor awaited him. In the Democratic caucus on the Speakership Mr. ENGLISH received 22 votes to 31 for JOHN W. DAVIS, who had been Speaker of the Twenty-ninth Congress, and when a few days later Mr. DAVIS resigned owing to a disagreement with the House, his young rival was chosen as his successor, and discharged so well the duties of his office that though it was the first session held under the provisions of the new constitution, not a single appeal was taken from his decisions. In 1852 Mr. ENGLISH was elected to Congress, defeating JOHN D. FERGUSON by 488 votes; being re-elected in 1854, defeating Judge THOMAS C. SLAUGHTER by 588, and again in 1856 and 1858, his majority on the last occasion that he consented to run being 1,812.

The eight years during which Mr. ENGLISH sat in Congress were crowded with exciting and important events, and he had his full share in the work of making history. As a member of the Committee on Territories at the time of the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he submitted a minority report containing the "popular sovereignty" idea, which Mr. GREELEY says in his "American Conflict" could not have been defeated but for the parliamentary maneuver which cut off all amendments but the substitution of the Senate bill. Mr. ENGLISH, it may be added, was one of the three or four members from the Free States who survived the storm that descended on the supporters of the bill. Later he steadily and firmly opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution until that instrument had been ratified by a vote of the people, and at the time of the dead-lock between the Senate and House moved the resolution to concur in the proposition of the Senate for a committee of free conference, which was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker. The committee was composed of Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and the late Mr. W. A. HOWARD, of Michigan, on the part of the House, and of Senators GREEN, of Missouri, R. M. T. HUNTER and SEWARD. The conference resulted in the adoption of the Kansas compromise measure, commonly known as the "ENGLISH bill," which finally passed both houses of Congress and became the law. "I consider," wrote President BUCHANAN to its author, "I consider the present occasion the most fortunate of your life. It will be your fate to end the dangerous agitation, to confer lasting benefits on your country and to render your character historical. I shall remain always your friend."

On the eve of the Democratic split of 1860 Mr. ENGLISH, who was a member of the National Campaign Committee though not a delegate to the Charleston Convention, made an earnest appeal for harmony and concession. But the rupture came, followed by secession, and he retired from political life, declining a re-nomination to Congress, to engage in private business. He was offered the command of a regiment by Gov. MORTON, but declined it, though he was throughout the war a firm and consistent supporter of the Union cause. Removing to Indianapolis in 1863, he founded and became President of the First National Bank of Indianapolis, one of the first organized under the National Banking Act and the first to get out its circulation. Over the fortunes of this successful institution he presided until 1877, when he retired, receiving a handsome testimonial from the directors and stockholders in commemoration of their esteem and his ability. The increasing magnitude of his private business operations was the cause of his retirement. Since 1864 Mr. ENGLISH has taken little active part in politics, though his deep interest in the subject has never abated. He presided over the ratification meeting at Indianapolis four years ago, when he made an earnest plea in favor of sound financial doctrine. His own views of the financial question were thus expressed in a recent interview:

"I am for honesty in money, as in politics and morals, and think the great material and business interests of this country should be placed upon the most solid basis and as far as possible from the blighting influence of demagogues. At the same time I am opposed to class legislation and in favor of protecting and fostering the interests of the laboring and producing classes in every legitimate way possible. A pure, economical, constitutional government, that will protect the liberty of the people and the property of the people without destroying the rights of the States or aggrandizing its own powers beyond the limits of the Constitution, is the kind of government contemplated by the fathers, and by that I think the Democracy propose to stand."

Mr. ENGLISH was married in 1847 to Miss EMMA M. JACKSON, of Virginia, by whom he had two children, a son now sitting in the Indiana House of Representatives as a Democrat, and a daughter, the wife of Dr. WILLOUGHBY WALLIS, of Louisville, Ky. Mrs. ENGLISH died four years ago. A contemporary writer has thus described the subject of this sketch:

"As a speaker Mr. ENGLISH is logical rather than ornate; in business he is a man of action rather than of words. His efforts as a debater are more remarkable for practical common sense than for brilliancy of oratory; his mind is strictly practical in all its scope and bearings. Energy of character, firmness of purpose and an unswerving integrity are his chief characteristics. In personal intercourse he is inclined to be retiring and reserved, which might be attributed to shyness or pride by a stranger, but to an acquaintance and friend he is open, candid and affable. In the private and social relations of life he stands without blemish and above reproach. As a business man he has most valuable qualities. Without being too cautious, he is prudent and conservative. He looks searching and comprehensively into the nature and probable results of all schemes, and when he once puts his shoulder to the wheel it is with a strength that carries all before it. He is not demonstrative in anything that he does, but there is a quiet, determined and unceasing application of his whole resources of mind and energy to the end in view."

How the Old Proxy Thing Works.

[From the Farmer and Mechanic.]

How Carr was beaten. Well you see, the grand Chief Proxy of the Southwest said to the grand Chief Proxy of the Northeast, Lo! mark you, the Central section is divided between Julian S. Carr, Thomas M. Holt, Kerr Craig, and H. B. Short. Now come high and add thy ten counties to my ten counties. And behold we shall make a boom, and Robinson and Roberts will sweep the deck. And 'twas done. [There must be some mistake about this very positive statement. In the whole East, but two counties were represented by proxy—Dare, with 3 votes, represented by Mr. T. G. Skinner; and Tyrrell, with 5 votes, represented by Maj. H. A. Gilham.]

PERHAPS the most hopeful sign of Democratic sense yet vouchsafed at Cincinnati, said the New York Herald on the day before HANCOCK was nominated, "is seen in the evident vigor of the HANCOCK movement. The nomination of this gallant soldier would at once end all the monstrosity policy of Mr. TILDEN and give augury of Democratic success."

COTTON FACTORIES and other valuable industrial enterprises are springing up all over the South. There is a great deal of life in this old land yet, and it will be more clearly seen and appreciated after November.

CHAPEL HILL NOTES.

CHAPEL HILL, June 23.—Sol and Charles Craig, colored, brothers, had a difficulty which ended in the shooting of Sol. It is said that Sol thought Charles had been paying too much attention to his wife, and went to see him about it with a double-barreled gun. He tried to shoot Charles, exploding two caps to no effect. He then broke his gun over Charles' head, the latter drew a pistol and shot Sol, inflicting, it is said, a mortal wound in the abdomen. Charles has been arrested. Don't know the result of the trial.

The Normalists are coming slowly. I notice among the arrivals Prof. Melver, Tomlinson, English, McAllister and others. The reduced rates of railroad fare for visitors to the Normal only go into effect tomorrow. This may account for their coming in so slowly. A great many have written announcing their intention to come, and we look for a large attendance. The teaching will this year probably be better than any before.

The Galveston (Texas) News says of B. J. Chambers, the Greenback nominee for Vice-President: "He never was a lawyer. He has never been a regular politician, and was always a good citizen. He is a little daff on Greenbackism. That is all."

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

NEW YORK, June 22, 1880.

I called to see Col. Scales on Friday evening. He was in bed, but much better than he had been, and very cheerful; and I learn that he was even more comfortable yesterday. Dr. Phillips was well enough to escort some ladies to Rockaway, to the Lenox Library, &c. While standing by Mrs. Grant, of Statesville, looking into a book-case in the Library, where, among other rich and rare treasures, were many of the grammar of the Indian language and of that heroic old missionary John Eliot, (who went to his "dear, pious, prudent, prayerful wife," as he called her, in 1690), Mr. Allibone, the librarian, came up, and the Doctor introduced him to Mrs. Grant as a direct descendant of that "great apostle to the Indians." The librarian was much gratified by the coincidence, and made a handsome and gallant acknowledgment of the favor done him. The Eliot blood has but one living representative bearing the name of Mitchell, Miss Margaret E. Mitchell, sister of Mrs. Grant, and her associate in the Simonton College at Statesville. I believe that there are but three copies of the Eliot bible known to be in existence, and that Mr. Lenox gave several thousands of dollars for this one of them.

Dr. Phillips has a letter from Rev. Professor J. T. Latimer, of Davidson College, announcing his arrival at Queenstown, Ireland, on the 7th inst., after a pleasant voyage. One of his fellow passengers was Mr. Lewis, a member of Parliament, and an intelligent gentleman, who made himself very agreeable. Another passenger, whose acquaintance Professor L. did not cultivate, was Mr. Kilbourne, recently in durane vile for participation in the doings of "Boss" Shepherd in Washington City.

Upwards of a hundred thousand people visited Coney Island on Sunday, a larger number, I fancy, than visited the churches on that day. In the morning there was about half the usual congregation at Grace Church, the rector absent; but in the afternoon, it being very warm, I dropped into the nearest church for service, and found three ministers and twenty-nine in the congregation. The church would probably seat a thousand. The fare to Coney Island, to say nothing of the air, is evidently more palatable to the average New Yorker than the fare and the air in the average churches. Oysters and clams, and whisky and beer, go down with a better relish than dull sermons, and it is generally admitted that dull sermons are the rule here, with now and then an exception. The legal profession is about on a par with the clerical—not equal to your Raleigh Bar. It is only in medicine that the city is prominent.

Going up town to dinner yesterday through a back street I came upon about a hundred boys and girls, mostly coatless and shoeless, in a high state of happy excitement. I soon found that they were following a dog-catcher's wagon, which was on its way to the pound, with such canine freight as had been picked up in the streets. The process of drowning such of them as are not claimed will begin at once. Last year thousands were drowned.

If you have not copied the annexed paragraph before this reaches you, I think it will interest many of your readers. It is from the Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Daily News:

"Mr. Thomas B. Keogh, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, is in town for a short visit. In the course of an extended interview yesterday he said: 'You wonder, do you, why I am such a pronounced Grant man. Well, I'll tell you. I supported Grant because I believed that in a greater degree than any other man named by the Republicans his election would have tended to do away with the worst features of sectionalism. When I first went South the opposition to Northern immigration was confined almost wholly to the Democrats. Now everything has changed, and the hostility shown towards new-comers from the North is largely manifested by the native Republican element. Strange as it may seem, this is a fact, and I am in a position to know whereof I affirm.' This will certainly be quite an item of political news, both to the Grant and the anti-Grant Republicans of the country. Mr. Keogh is a resident of North Carolina."

Mr. Keogh was not sufficiently explicit. The Democrats were not, and are not now, opposed to Northern immigration, but only to the kind of immigrants; and the native Republicans are only opposed to that kind, after having found out what a vile set they were.

The Nation, a highly respectable literary and political weekly, of this city, supports Garfield, but cannot stomach Arthur, probably because it knows him too well. Arthur being a resident of this city. He is no better, and perhaps no worse, than Garfield, but he is a nobody.

Our day is fifteen hours long, from sunrise to sunset. This beats your time in North Carolina, I suppose.

The ventures in lotteries appear to be on the increase here. Several cases have occurred of drawing high prizes, and they have been extensively advertised, till there is quite a rush to the lottery offices, though these are open contrary to law, and even advertising lotteries in the papers is prohibited. On Saturday afternoon, pay day of mechanics, clerks, etc., in my walk up Broadway, there were six men trying to get in at Dauphin's, where the door was closed and locked, why, I do not know; perhaps the police had a spasmodic idea of duty and had closed it, as they did once, some months ago, only to see it opened again with even more publicity of advertising. The hush money may have given out, and the officials of course would require a new fee. It is well known that gambling and other disreputable houses are winked at by the police, only now and then an example being made of one or two of them.

Some one inquires, through the World, who is the author of the lines—
"Still soft and warm with summer's glow,
The breeze of autumn murmuring low
Fans nature as she sleeps."

The question of authorship is not answered. It should be, for the author of so fine a poetical thought, may have uttered others worthy of remembrance.

Gen. Sutter, on whose place in California gold was first discovered in 1848 by a workman in his employment, died in Washington last week, aged 78. He was

very poor, the discovery having ruined him, and was in Washington urging a claim against the government—the old story of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce, or Amy Darden's claim for a horse taken by the United States during the Revolutionary war, which finally passed Congress about fifty years after the war, having been regularly before Congress year after year, and allowed at last out of sheer desperation. Whether Amy or her heirs got the money, I do not remember, but it would be hard to find a case of greater persistence. She was of North Carolina.

The Friends have a Normal school in North Carolina, I suppose, for I see that at the Yearly Meeting of the New England Friends, at Newport, last week, "Benj. F. Knowles, of Connecticut, gave \$1,950 to pay for recently erected buildings at their Normal school in North Carolina." I suppose it is a negro school, of course.

The style of some of the preaching in these parts was exhibited on Sunday in Jersey City. A Methodist minister preached on the Narragansett disaster, and denounced the captain and officers as "cowards." Whereupon up sprang the "captain," who was present, and exclaimed, "You are a liar!" Great excitement, the Captain was arrested, but the magistrate discharged him.

A German named Paul Kunkel died at York, Pa., on the 12th inst., aged 79. Thirty years ago he was tried for murder, and convicted on circumstantial evidence. Two days before he was to have been executed, the real murderer was discovered, and tried, convicted, confessed and hanged. Kunkel had a new trial and was of course acquitted, and lived to become one of the most useful citizens of York. A remarkable case of the danger of circumstantial evidence.

The Day Before.

HANCOCK NOT A MILITARY CANDIDATE.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald, 24.]

CINCINNATI, June 22.—The friends of General HANCOCK are happy to-day. Their chances are brightening, and if Bayard and Payne will permit it, HANCOCK's show is very pronounced. General Baldy Smith wants it to be understood that HANCOCK is not presented as a soldier candidate alone. He insists in all his arguments with the delegations that the eyes of thousands of his fellow countrymen are turned to him, because, being a soldier himself, he has stood boldly and bravely forward in emergencies in defence of the civil law when threatened in time of peace by the military law. Baldy Smith's argument is substantially as follows:—While General HANCOCK was in command of the military district of Louisiana and Texas, with headquarters in New Orleans, in November, 1867, HANCOCK found himself met by difficulties arising out of the results of the war. With admirable tact, and a keen sense of justice to the laws of the country, as well as to the people of Louisiana and Texas, he reconciled the differences that had previously prevailed, and which had their origin in the abominable carpet-bag governments that since the close of the war had blighted those States. Instead of an oppressor the Louisianians and Texans found in him a Governor inspired by motives of the purest patriotism and of the highest justice.

"GENERAL ORDER NO. 40."

On assuming command, November 29, 1867, he issued his well-known "General Order, No. 40," in which he laid down his programme as Governor of the district. This document was a revelation to an oppressed, robbed and humiliated people. In it he expressed his convictions that the people of Louisiana and Texas desired peace, and he declared his purpose to insure it by allowing the civil authorities to carry out the civil laws. There was everything in this order to produce a profound sense of gratitude in the hearts of those to whom it was addressed. Following it came for a while the blessings of peace and prosperity, and but for the fact that the administration at Washington removed General HANCOCK from his sphere of justice and beneficent government the period of misrule in Louisiana and Texas would have come to an end ten years ago. How honestly, how impartially and how prudently he conducted the affairs of those two States is shown in the case of his controversy with the carpet-bagger Governor (so called) Pease, of Texas. This individual had arbitrarily removed the judges and county officers whom he found in office and had appointed his own creatures to fill their places. General HANCOCK's first act on assuming command was to redress the injustice that had been done to the people of Texas, and in his "General Order, No. 40" he repaired the wrong that Pease had committed. He declared that the right of trial by jury, the *habeas corpus*, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property, should be respected—noble sentiments that, have never been forgotten by the American people. Again, in a letter to Pease, he said that on the laws of Texas and Louisiana, as on a foundation of rock, repose almost the entire structure of social order.

LAW'S SUPREMACY OVER THE SWORD.

In these two States power may destroy the forms but not the principles of justice. These will live in spite even of the sword.

The just course of Gen. HANCOCK in the South offended the carpet-baggers and their Radical friends in Congress, who endeavored by hostile legislation directed against him either to have him retired from the military service or to make his position as commander of the Fifth Military District irksome and embarrassing. Finally the issue of obeying a wrong or resigning his Governorship was presented to him. He chose the latter course, and in a letter to a friend, in which he spoke of his difficulties, he said:—"Nothing can intimidate me from doing what I believe to be honest and right." He made application to be relieved from his command on February 27, 1868, a victim of Radical partisanship, whose name had become a tower of strength in the land.

Twenty-seven names were before the Cincinnati Convention for the Presidency. From Eastern States, Bayard, Barnum, English, Gaston, Hancock, Hewitt, Ingersoll, McClellan, Potter, Pratt, Parker, Randall, Randolph, Tilden, Wallace. From Western States, David Davis, English, Gold, Groesbeck, Hendricks, Jewett, McDonald, Morrison, Palmer, Payne, Pendleton, Thurman.

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1880.

To Our City Subscribers.

Mr. T. L. BEACHAM has been placed in charge of the subscription list and delivery of the papers in Raleigh, and will attend to canvassing and collecting for the same. Every subscriber will have the paper delivered before 7 o'clock each morning.

The Weather Yesterday.

Taken from W. H. & R. S. TUCKER'S registered thermometer, Thursday, June 24, 1880:
6 o'clock, a. m., 74 | 3 o'clock, p. m., 94
8 " " " 85 | 6 " " " 90
12 " " " 91

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24. The indications for the South Atlantic States are as follows: Partly cloudy weather and occasional rains, winds mostly westerly, and nearly stationary temperature and barometer.

Index to New Advertisements.

Moseley—Ice Cream Saloon.
Petersburg Railroad Company—Schedule.
Mrs. Mary J. Jones and Mrs. Maitland, Principals—Mt. Vernon Institute.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

Let's ratify.

And thus endeth the conventions.

Col. Buck Tucker was for Hancock all the time.

We will move upon the enemy's works in November.

A private picnic party goes from this city to Raul's mill to-day.

Fence men smile on both sides and with either side when asked.

There are lots of fence men who are just asking to be asked to come down.

Rev. Dr. Atkinson is still confined to his bed, but we are glad to learn, is convalescing.

It is weak to look back and think upon what might have been. It is strong and brave to accept what has been.

The to-be handsome residences of Frank Moring, Esq., and Robt. T. Gray, Esq., on North Blount st., are rapidly going up.

The hardest load for a Republican of this community to carry is the disgrace of having voted for Garfield against the old man.

Hancock and English. The time and the man have met. If they have met the man we'll make the time, that's the plain English of it.

We have at last taught the people that it takes stamps to carry letters and no unnamable matter has been put in the post-office during the past week.

There was no better or handsomer delegation at Cincinnati than North Carolina's. Think of Dorch, Ruffin, Howard, Stedman, Waddell, Graham, &c., &c.

The nomination of Hancock and English ran the internal revenue receipts up to \$6,401.14 and brought Treasurer Worth \$11,000 of old bonds to be exchanged.

The lawn party at Mr. Anderson's last night, given by the children of the Church of the Good Shepherd, was a decided success. The spacious grounds were beautifully illuminated, and both young and old enjoyed the novel entertainment.

The cruelty of the man who put muzzle in his hair oil to the ruin of the really fine head of hair of his landlady's daughter is only equalled in diabolism by the man who filled his whiskey bottle full of croton oil and caught his landlady.

Henry Burnett, of Paducah, Kentucky, whom many old Bingham boys will remember as a handsome lad at school in 1862-3-4 at Oaks, and after the war at Mebaneville, was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Cincinnati Convention.

An old oak tree in Lovejoy's grove, for a long time hanging over Person street, fell Wednesday evening with a loud noise. It might be well for our Street Commissioner to look after these old trees overhanging our streets and on the public squares.

In the advertising columns of THE NEWS will be found the advertisement of Major W. B. Lynch's select school at High Point, and to it we desire to call special attention. Major Lynch is a nephew of the great educator, Wm. J. Bingham. He was educated at the Bingham School and for some years assisted the sons of the elder Bingham in its management. He is thoroughly conversant with the Bingham system of teaching and has by his own force added to its development. This system of training is designed to stimulate and strengthen the mental faculties. This should be the end and aim of all education, and the system pursued at this school is admirably adapted toward carrying it out.

HANCOCK AND JARVIS CLUB.—A meeting at the Court House was held last night with Mr. W. J. Weir in the chair and Mr. H. H. Roberts requested to act as Secretary.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at the mayor's office to-night for the purpose of completing a permanent organization. Let every Democrat be present.

MAYOR'S COURT.—Alf Flowers, charged with stealing money from Theodore Joseph, was sent to jail in default of bail.

A drunken tramp was sent to the guard-house; he was then taken before the Mayor and fined \$7.25. The fine however was remitted on condition that he would be half a mile from the city limits in fifteen minutes. From the gate at which he left the market-house we have no doubt he performed his task.

RACING.—The Bonnie-Scotland—ivy leaf cross seems to be a wonderful hit. It produced Bramble and Brambleetta, and now Bye and Bye a three year old sister of theirs has won the Illinois Oaks stakes, beating Gold-Bug, Blue Lodge and two others in the good time of 2:27.

Lake Blackburn won the eleven furlong dash at Coney Island in 2:24 the best time on record. The performance however is not equal to that of Spendthrift who ran the same distance last year in 2:23, carrying 123 pounds, whereas Blackburn only carried 96 pounds. It however stamps Blackburn as one of the speediest colts of the year.

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH.

RATIFIED IN RALEIGH!

CHEERED BY THE CAPE FEAR!

OLD CONFEDERATES SALUTE!!

SELMA FORMS THE FIRST CLUB!!

The news of the nomination of Hancock and English was received in Raleigh with great enthusiasm. As soon as the tidings were received, the wires flashed back the response, "Raleigh will salute the nomination with a hundred guns." In the afternoon the battery of the Raleigh Light Artillery was carried out to Block's old grove, and as the first gun of the hundred roared out its thunder, a cheer arose for Hancock as hearty as those with which the same men rushed in the Wilderness to the aid of their then leader, but now their chosen leader. Nor were other cities behind in their ratification. Before the flash of Raleigh's cannon had ceased to dazzle the eye the telegraph brought the news that in Wilmington the nomination of Hancock was received with enthusiastic demonstrations by the Democrats. "Flags are flying, and the Cape Fear Artillery are firing a salute of one hundred guns in honor of the event."

And a telegram was received from Richmond, Va., saying:—

"The nomination of Hancock was received here with great enthusiasm. It is generally conceded that the ticket is the strongest that could have been put in the field. The ex-Confederate soldiers, upon receipt of the intelligence that Gen. Hancock was nominated, fired a salute of 100 guns."

But the honor of forming the first campaign club belongs to "High old Johnstone." Before the sun went down THE NEWS received information by special dispatch that the citizens of Selma had organized a Hancock, Jarvis and Cox Club with fifty names at five o'clock, with H. L. Watson as president.

Raleigh's club was however not long in forming. At night a large number of the young men met at the Court House for the purpose of perfecting organization. Mr. W. J. Weir was called to the chair and Mr. H. H. Roberts was elected secretary. The meeting then adjourned until to-night, when it will re-assemble at the Mayor's office to effect permanent organization and to prepare for the campaign. Let every Democrat be present then. Let us show what Raleigh can do when she is in earnest.

SUPREME COURT.—Court opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. All the Justices were present.

The consideration of appeals from the Second District was resumed and causes disposed of as follows:

Reynolds Brothers vs. Irvine Pool, from Wake; put to the end of the district.

W. F. Perry vs. Green Jackson, from Wake; put to the end of the district.

J. M. Harris et al. vs. Mechanics' Building and Loan Association, from Wake; argued by A. W. Haywood and R. G. Lewis for the plaintiffs, and Reade, Busbee & Busbee for the defendant.

Mibra Gulley et al. vs. E. O. Macy et al., from Wake; put to the end of the district.

R. O. Burton, Jr., administrator, vs. Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, from Northampton; set for hearing at the end of the docket, by consent.

Ober & Sons vs. W. H. Smith, from Halifax; continued.

Badger et al. vs. Williams et al., from Wake; left open for report.

Pope vs. Braswell, from Edgecombe; continued.

Horn vs. The State; original action; put to the end of docket; four cases.

R. D. Johnson vs. George D. Pate, from Craven; argued by W. B. Rodman for the plaintiff, and W. J. Clarke for the defendant.

University of North Carolina vs. R. W. Lassiter et al., from Wake; argued by Battle & Murdock, G. V. Strong and A. M. Lewis for the plaintiff, and Reade, Busbee & Busbee for the defendants.

R. H. Parker vs. Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, from Halifax; continued.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning, when causes from the Second District will be resumed.

THE RATIFICATION.—The party firing off the salute yesterday was under the command of Gen. B. C. Manly. Two guns were used and in charge of each of them was one of the old gunners of Manly's Battery, Tom Hill being in charge of the first piece and Capt. R. D. Brooks of the second. Gun No. 1 was manned by Zeb McAllister, Jasper McCrary, George Howard, Dick Thompson, W. J. Weir and A. H. Haynes; while No. 2 was served by Willis Fowler, W. B. Royster, W. T. Allen, Charles Separk, C. Dixon and H. H. Roberts.

THE COLORED FREEMASONS.—This organization paraded yesterday in celebration of St. John's day. The procession formed at 3:30 o'clock and paraded through most of the principal streets ending at Metropolitan Hall where a public installation of officers was had and the annual address was delivered by Bishop Hood.

At night a festival was given at Metropolitan Hall, one of the features of which was the presentation of a cane to Bishop Hood by Stewart Ellison.

DEPARTMENT NOTES.—

Buck, Heffebower & Neer, of Baltimore, took out a drummer's license yesterday.

The Governor has ordered an extra term of Rowan Superior Court, beginning on the 9th of August, for the trial of civil causes only. Hon. A. A. McKoy will preside.

The laws of the special session are now ready for sale. Parties desiring them should communicate with the Secretary of State.

At present the indications are of bountiful harvests throughout the grain-growing region of the Northwest. In the Central and Middle States also the prospects are fair. The outlook for cotton is equally favorable. It is probable, therefore, that we shall again have the enormous surplus for exportations for which Europe has kept up so steadily a demand during the last three years.

Henderson's Progress.

[EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

HENDERSON, N. C., June 23, 1880.

General W. R. Cox, Colonel Thomas S. Kennon, D. W. Bain and J. W. Reid, of

Wentworth, arrived here to-day, en route for Oxford to participate in the anniversary of St. John's to-morrow. Quite a pleasant and unexpected reception was improvised by the Messrs. Cooper. A large quantity of ice lemonade was hurriedly prepared, and these gentlemen with their patrons, a large number of whom were present at their sale this morning, were invited by the Messrs. Cooper to their large warehouse.

The lemonade being disposed of and the sales over the call for Cox ran through the crowd and the General responded in a short, but handsome speech, saying that he yielded to the unexpected call simply in obedience to that sense of obligation which would never allow him to refuse any demand made by the good people of Granville.

Col. Kennon was called out and said many things, and said them well; and among them, referring to the ticket nominated in Raleigh last week, he said, that nearly the whole ticket had a record, and he was willing to stand or fall by that record; that the nominees were going before the people and claim, what he believed they would readily grant, that the State administration, in all its departments, had been honest and faithful.

Messrs. Reid, Polk and Bain each were called out and made short speeches.

Mr. H. T. Jordan, of Henderson, on behalf of those present, and of Granville, assured the speakers, and especially the candidates, of a most enthusiastic support, and claimed that Henderson should be the point at which to open the campaign, especially if the candidates would be inspired by an enthusiasm that would not wane during the campaign. The little affair passed off most pleasantly.

WHAT HENDERSON IS DOING.

It will be remembered that the whole of the business portion of this place was entirely destroyed by fire in 1870. Now it has twenty business houses. In 1873 only about 300,000 pounds of tobacco was shipped from this point and nine-tenths of it was classed as red. Last year, 6,000,000 pounds were shipped and nineteen-twentieths of it was bright tobacco. I learn that one warehouse, that of the Messrs. Cooper, will handle this year over 3,000,000 pounds. One factory (Mr. Pogue's) will work not less than 125,000 pounds. The Cooper Warehouse has 18,000 square feet of flooring, and it is said they have the largest trade from wagons of any house in the State. There are two other warehouses. In 1873 the population was about 600; it now numbers 1,771. I am told that one retail house (Messrs. Watkins) sells over \$100,000 in goods annually. The town is steadily improving; nine nice dwellings are now in process of construction. Located in a fine farming section, whose people are thrifty and persevering, there is no reason why its course should not be onward and upward. L. L. P.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.—

The latest revolution in Mexico has been crushed by the prompt action of the United States military force in Arizona. Marquez, who had pronounced in Sonora, was supposed to have been promised the assistance of volunteers from California and Arizona. Meeting with a reverse he fell back upon American soil, whereupon the United States military authorities sent a detachment to arrest the members of the party. This broke up the movement.

Spain threatens active hostilities if China refuses apology and compensation for interference with coolie emigration to Cuba, and declares her determination to occupy ports in Formosa with troops from Manila, and to blockade the Chinese coast. The Peking Government insists that the attempted exportation of coolies was contrary to treaty and in violation of integrity and humanity. Spain is encouraged by the moral support of Portugal and Peru, which complain of similar interference.

WAILES.—

There was once a remarkable dog in San Antonio. It knew its master's step and his habits and would never bite him. His owner loved him and said he would not take \$500 for him. One night his owner came home perfectly sober and three hours earlier than usual. The dog not having been notified of this change in the programme mistook him for an intruder, and bit him in nineteen places. Next day the owner had the dog executed by a policeman. All efforts to obtain a commutation failed, and yet it was a clear case of mistaken identity, and the dog had an unpractised mind.

One afternoon there was a crowd of excited dummies in an alley near the Galveston News office gathered around two negro boys who had clinched each other and were fighting away for dear life on the ground. There was one negro man present and he urged the combatants not to give up. "Gouge him in the eye, Bill!" "Sam, if you give in I'll tan yer hide for yer."

A well-dressed gentleman stopped and said to the negro man: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself to encourage these boys to fight."

"Why, Lor', boss," was the response, "dem's own childrens."

There lives in the country not very far from Sacramento a worthy couple, well known and much esteemed, whose only ally to their cup of happiness resides in the fact that thus far they have not, after some years of wedded life, been blessed by that crowning glory of matrimony—a child. Unto them no heir has been born. To the aged widow mother of one of the parties this is equally a source of regret, and she does not hesitate to voice her disappointment. The other day, while the two ladies were visiting at a neighboring farm, one of the company indiscreetly ventured upon the subject by inquiring how many little prattlers were making home merry in the household of the visitors.

"None," replied the elderly lady, "not one and"—"Now, mother," interposed the other, "please don't. I'm sure there's time enough." "Oh, I know what you'll say." "I've got mother"—"Don't but I know I've got no grandchild, and I guess I ain't likely to have one either—unless I have it myself." That closed the argument for that day.

What North Carolinians are Doing.

GLEANINGS FROM STATE EXCHANGES.

The Roan Mountain Republican tells of a man in Mitchell county 6 feet 9 1/2 inches high.

The Messenger says that the census enumerators estimate the population of Goldsboro proper at more than 4,000.

Cleveland crops, the Shelby Aurora says, are looking well, though they need rain. Some farmers, it says, have planted more cotton than they can cultivate.

A man in Cleveland, the Aurora says, "has made 140 gallons of molasses from the cane raised on one and a-half acres of land." Another man there 85 years old can hoe corn or cotton all day.

The Goldsboro Messenger is requested to state that Mr. E. T. Boykin, of Clinton, will deliver an address before the Sampson County Agricultural Society on the first Saturday in July at Clinton. He is a young lawyer of promise, and those who attend will be richly rewarded.

A post office has been established at Lamb's Mill in Chatham county, says the Recorder, to be known as Lambville. T. J. Lamb, post-master. It is an extension of the Snipes Store route. After this month, the mails will be semi-weekly, leaving Chapel Hill, Tuesday and Saturday.

The Charlotte Observer learns that about 5,000 persons were assembled on the battlefield of King's Mountain on Wednesday to witness the laying of the corner stone. The monument is to be erected on the highest point of the battle-field, and when completed can be seen from King's Mountain and other points on the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. The corner stone is of granite, three feet square and one foot thick.

The Durham Recorder says that "tobacco prospects are certainly more hopeful. A full crop has not been planted, but we learn what is out is doing well under the influence of frequent rains." The same paper says that W. T. Blackwell has finished cleaning up his wheat crop and finds a yield of 700 bushels—an average, we believe of about 25 to the acre. This is on lands which would not, without high manuring and skilful culture, average five bushels, as is the case with the adjacent fields.

The Washington Press hears with great pleasure, we heard, Mr. W. A. B. Branch, of Beaufort, "spoken of in the highest terms by all whose fortune it was to be in attendance upon the late State Convention. The neat little speech made by him in seconding the nomination of the Hon. D. G. Fowle for governor, was done in the name of his county, and met with the entire approval of all who heard him. It was to the point, and all that could have been expected was said by him in the right words, and in the very way that should endear him to our whole people. Beaufort should feel proud of him for the manner in which he acquitted himself on the occasion."

The Wadesboro Herald says that "the ninth annual picnic at Stanback's Ferry, on the Pee Dee river, will be held Wednesday, July 7th. From what we can learn from the managers it will surpass any picnic heretofore. The ball, which will close the pleasures of the occasion, comes off in Wadesboro Wednesday night. It is no use for us to say anything concerning these pleasure gatherings, for it is known and acknowledged through North Carolina that they are superior in get-up and management to any held in this State. The place where they are held is about ten miles from Wadesboro. The grounds are level and covered with nature's carpet—a beautiful green grass—which looks as though it was constantly mowed. The place seems especially arranged for such occasions, as it is shaded by beautiful oaks to the river bank. All pleasure seekers are invited to attend."

Neuse river gets \$45,000 by the late river and harbor bill. The Messenger says that "the money already expended in the improvements of the Neuse has done an incalculable amount of good, and with this, and perhaps a subsequent appropriation, the stream can be put in a navigable condition for the greater part throughout the year. This, however, is a minor consideration. The greatest benefits that were expected are already apparent and indeed realized as far as the improvement work has progressed. The removal of obstructions will prevent great freshets in the river, often so damaging to the crops, and by affording better drainage thousands of acres of valuable lands have already been reclaimed and many more may be reclaimed, but the greatest of all blessings is that the health of the people residing near the river has already and will still further be materially benefited."

The Rebel Brigadiers.

[Cincinnati Telegram to N. Y. Tribune, 23d.]

There are rebel brigadiers in plenty; but for certain purposes rebel brigadiers are unavailable. Nearly every Southern Senator is said to be here. The tall, slim man, with a long, white chin-beard, looking like a plain Methodist minister, is the historic "Joe" Brown, of Georgia, once Governor, now Senator by means of the resignation of General J. B. Gordon. General Gordon is here also—a dark, Southern-looking man, with a sabre-cut across his cheek. So also is "Ben" Hill, who shows his square head and pale face and straight hair combed as smooth as schoolmaster's. In the Georgia delegation Hill and Brown have been bitter enemies and have sought to bow-knife each other's reputation in true Southern style; but now they sit side by side in the Senate and seem to have forgiven and forgotten.

Senator Jones, of Florida, is seated on the stage, a fat little of the Indian type, though without the dark Indian hair. Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, happens to walk in front of him just at this moment. General Ransom is an excellent representative of the Southern gentleman in politics. There is just time to notice the slight stoop in his shoulders, the iron gray that has fallen on his beard and on such hair as is on a decidedly bald head. "Gentleman George" H. Pendleton can hardly be called a Southern Senator, though he is a Senator and the Senate is Southern. He is in the centre of a group of friends on the platform, and only gives a glimpse now and then of a dark and yet sunny face, surrounded with clustering dark hair and an iron-gray beard.

Sailor, Preacher and Judge.

[From the New York Times, 23d.]

Capt. Young, of the Narragansett, who last Sunday informed a Jersey City minister, while the latter was preaching, that he was a liar, has been acquitted of the charge of disorderly conduct. The indiscreet minister while preaching the gospel of steam boat accidents, remarked that the officers of the Narragansett were cowards. Of course, Capt. Young did not like this assertion, and he thereupon exclaimed to the minister's great astonishment, "You're a liar." Judge Peloubet, however, did not discharge the Captain on the ground that a man who is called a coward is always justified in calling his accuser a liar. The Judge based his decision on the fact that Mr. Harcourt is accustomed to have his sermons received by his congregation with such approving remarks as "Amen" and "Glory." If argued the Judge, it is not disorderly conduct to interrupt a sermon with exclamations of approval, it is not disorderly conduct to interrupt it with exclamations of disapproval. Had Capt. Young, when the minister called him a coward, exclaimed "Amen," or even remarked, "That's right, Brother!" no one would have dreamed of calling him disorderly. With what justice, then, can he be charged with disorderly conduct because he made an exclamation of disapproval? The force of this argument is undeniable.

While we may, as a matter of taste, prefer that no minister should be openly charged with mendacity, it is impossible to deny that Judge Peloubet's decision may have a wholesome influence upon a certain class of ministers. When a minister selects a steamboat disaster, or a railroad collision, or a walking-match, or a base ball game as a topic for a sermon, there are those who believe that he exhibits extremely bad taste, to say nothing worse of him. If the minister is an ambassador of God, charged with the duty of pointing out to men the way of salvation, we have a right to expect that he will perform his duty. The success of Mr. Talmage in substituting gymnastics for the Gospel, and in delivering comic lectures instead of calling men to repentance, has had a wide influence upon other ministers. They have found that it is easier to win admiration by a harrowing description of a shipwreck than it is to preach a plain practical sermon. Now, if the sensational minister finds that his hearers can with impunity interrupt him, and challenge the truth of his assertions, he will begin to perceive that it will be safer for him to follow the old paths and preach Christ instead of the Stonington Steamboat Company. We can even imagine that Mr. Talmage himself might be compelled to respect decency to some extent were his congregation to be permitted to criticise him after the manner in which Capt. Young criticised Mr. Harcourt. For example, when he announced that because he had preached a preposterous sermon on the theatre several actors had solemnly resolved to assassinate him in the pulpit, he might possibly have been made to blush had some bold man informed him that his assertion was untrue, and challenged him to produce the evidence on which it was founded. The law as interpreted by Judge Peloubet would entirely justify any one in calling Mr. Talmage a liar, for the reason that his congregation is accustomed to express loud approval of his sermons. A little determination in expressing disapproval of Mr. Talmage's antics might have an excellent effect, and is certainly worth trying.

By this time Mr. Harcourt is probably convinced that his last Sunday's sermon was a mistake, and he will be careful not to be again guilty of a like mistake, lest the terrible Capt. Young should again rise up and call him the reverse of blessed. Other ministers who have adopted the bad habit of sensational preaching will be henceforth much more careful than they have been, and they will no longer make, while in the pulpit, wild and reckless assertions which they would not venture to make outside of the pulpit. Capt. Young may prove to have been the unwitting impulse toward a reformation in preaching, and the precedent established in his case may be an inestimable check upon pulpit license.

The doctors said the man couldn't live and weeping friends surrounded his bedside. He was young and there was much to hold him to life. He struggled hard mentally to accept the situation, but he couldn't feel right about it. At length he opened his eyes and asked in a feeble whisper if the leader of the village band was at home. If so he desired as a last dying request that the band be brought out and allowed to play one of their favorite airs, No. 6, he thought, under his window. The appeal was granted, and before the concluding strain was reached a submissive smile hovered about the shrunken lips of the departing one as he murmured, "I'm—resigned—Nothing—worse—can—happen—now." Then his light went out.

City Business Items.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have a beautiful line of Summer Silks, which they offer at a great reduction in prices.

We are making general reductions in our whole Spring and Summer stock of Dry Goods. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Just Received—Another lot of White Vests. Also a large case of Dress Shirts. We have the best Dress Shirt for 75c. ever sold in the State. R. B. ANDREWS & CO., Clothiers and Hatters.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are showing immense lines of Lace, White Swiss Muslins, French Organdies, Batistes, French Mullins, Linon d'Inde, Victoria Lawns, and a general stock of white wash Dress Goods.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER will open this week a superb and elegant line of Parasols and Umbrellas.

They are Here!—Another lot of those new patent Over-Draw Checks for Brides, with metallic holders. We also have a nice assortment of lap-dusters, serims, boots, hats, ear tips, and always on hand a large stock of wagon, buggy and riding whips. A good variety of harness, saddles, bridles, halters, &c., of our own manufacture. We believe in patronizing home industries, and hope our friends will encourage us by giving us orders. E. F. WYATT & SONS, Marlin Street.

Family Groceries, a large and varied stock. New goods arriving daily. Strictly first-class. Fine wines, liquors and cigars. Bailey's North Carolina Corn and Rye Whiskies; the celebrated Pop-Corn Whisky, eight years old. Peyton Graveley's Chewing Tobacco. ANDREWS & FERRALL.

For sale by H. A. Blanke, opposite the Market.

Will be delivered morning and evening by leaving orders at his ice depot.

To the Members of the Convention:—While in Raleigh it will be to your interest to stop in the HANCOCK, STONE and HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE of J. C. BREWSTER, where you will find all the novelties of the season. The celebrated XX Cot, the most comfortable bed for hot weather. Price only \$2.50. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Fly Fans, Fly Traps, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, &c. Sole agent for the improved Parker Shot Gun and the celebrated Remington Rifle. A fine line sportsman's goods always on hand. Tin roofing and job work all kinds a specialty. Holleman Building, Raleigh, N. C. J. C. BREWSTER.

Cured Beef—Ferry's Fulton Market Beef and Beef Tongues. Smoked Beef sliced or shaved to order. E. J. HARBIN.

The Best of Plain Crackers in the Lunch Milk Biscuit, 10c. per pound. A fresh lot just received. Also, fine Soda Crackers in tin and paper boxes, and the best Ice Soda Cracker in the city. E. J. HARBIN.

Why throw your old clothes away? Carry them to the Raleigh Dry Works and have them dyed or cleaned to look new. Morgan street, 2 doors west Presbyterian Church. BROWDER & ROGERS, Proprietors.

Gentlemen's Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, &c., dyed or cleaned without ripping, at the Raleigh Dry Works, Morgan street, 2 doors west Presbyterian Church. BROWDER & ROGERS, Dyers and Scourers.

At Yeagran, Petty & Co., the greatest variety and quantity and quality of Towels, all sizes and kinds—Huckaback, Honeycomb, Corrugated, Terry, Russian Bath, Damask, Bleached and Unbleached, Striped, Plaid and Plain; Table Damasks, all widths; Turkey Red Damasks, White Damasks, One-half White Damasks, Doyles and Table Napkins to match. We will sell these goods at prices that cannot be competed with. YEAGRAN, PETTY & CO.

Received to-day and for sale cheap, 100 dozen Fan, 100 dozen Socks, 3 cases Prints, 12 cases Boots and Shoes, 2 cases Domestic, 700 dozen Coats' Spool Cotton, at Woollett's Wholesale and Retail Store, at Woollett's Wholesale and Retail Store, at Woollett's Wholesale and Retail Store.

Special Notices.

NEURALGIC.—This is an internal remedy that never fails to cure Neuralgia and Headache. It contains no Quinine, Opium, Morphine, Chloral or Narcotic of any kind. Quick and perfectly safe in its action, it commends itself to the afflicted. Sold by Pease, Lee & Co., and Wm. Simpson, col.

NEURALGIC.—This is a specific for Neuralgia and Headache. It is not only good for a KIDNEY CURE, but is only good for Neuralgia and Headache. For these troubles it is unfailing. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED if taken according to directions. Sold by Pease, Lee & Co., and Wm. Simpson, col.

What a pity that the otherwise beautiful girl should have such bad teeth. And all because she did not use SOZODONT. It costs so little to buy it. Considering how good it does, and its benefits stretch out into her future life. Poor girl! je22-dtaug22-watung.

For Sale—A small Drug Store, with a splendid prescription trade. Good reason for selling. Address Lock Box 181, je23-31, Durham, N. C.

Opinion of Eminent Dr. W. C. Cavenagh, Memphis, Tenn.: For weak digestion, general debility and want of appetite, I cheerfully recommend Colman's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator. Sold by Williams & Haywood.

A Pleasant Retreat for Ladies and Gentlemen.—Moseley's Ice Cream Saloon, where all the delicacies of the season are furnished in style to suit the most fastidious. Ice Cream—can't be beat; Lemon Ice, Lemonade, Iced Tea. The Saloon is kept on the European plan. Ladies and gentlemen visiting Raleigh will do well to make a note of this, as Moseley's is the place. Merchants and business men should encourage this place. Sustain it, by all means by sending your customers, your sons, cousins and friends to Moseley's. Orders solicited. Sunday orders to be sent on Sunday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mt. Vernon Institute, No. 46 Mt. Vernon Place, BALTIMORE.

English, French and German boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls. Mrs. Mary J. Jones and Mrs. Maitland, Principals, assisted by Professor L. C. Brickenstein, A. M., and a large corps of teachers.

The 21st Annual Term will commence September 20, 1880. Circulars sent on application. je25-2m.

THE DAILY NEWS.
RALEIGH, N. C.
FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1880
COMMERCIAL NEWS.
By Telegraph.

MARKET REPORT—NOON.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Money strong at 2 1/2. Exchange—long, 4.85; short, 4.75. State bonds dull; Government firm. Cotton quiet; sales 304 bales; uplands 112; Orleans 12. Futures barely steady at the following quotations: June 11.49; July 11.51; August 11.53; September 11.55; October 11.57; November 11.59; December 11.61.

RALEIGH, June 24.—Flour dull and weak. Wheat—Southern lower; uplands lower but steady at the decline; State flour 11.15; number 1, 11.18; No. 2 Western winter red spot and June delivery 11.17; July 11.19; August 11.21; September 11.23; October 11.25; November 11.27; December 11.29.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Cotton dull and easier; uplands 6 1/2; Orleans 6 1/4; Great Britain 6 1/4; France 2 1/2; Continent 2 1/2; net receipts 50. Futures closed steady, with sales of 86,000 bales at the following quotations: June 11.52; July 11.54; August 11.56; September 11.58; October 11.60; November 11.62; December 11.64.

MARKET REPORT—MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Money 2 1/2. Exchange 4.85. Government bonds strong; five per cents, 103 1/2; four-and-a-half per cents, 103 1/2; four per cents, 103 1/2. State bonds nominal.

Cotton—sales 227 bales; uplands 112; Orleans 12; consolidated net receipts 2,417; exports to Great Britain 1,410; to France 2,275; to Continent 1,410; net receipts 50. Futures closed steady, with sales of 86,000 bales at the following quotations: June 11.52; July 11.54; August 11.56; September 11.58; October 11.60; November 11.62; December 11.64.

Southern flour dull and heavy; common to fair extra \$5.00; good to choice ditto \$5.50; Wheat—late better, with fair business; ungraded red \$1.35; corn opened feverish and closed a shade easier; ungraded 48 1/2; Oats heavy and quiet; long clear 75; middles finer and quiet; long clear 75; Lard opened lower and closed firm at \$2.50; Whisky nominal at \$1.25.

LOUISVILLE, June 24.—Flour in fair demand; choice to fancy \$6.00; Wheat—nominal \$2.00; Corn steady, Oats quiet at \$2.00; Pork active and higher; Bulk meats active and a shade lower; shoulders 46; sides 50; Bacon firm; shoulders 8 1/2; ribs 7 1/2; sugar hams 9 1/2.

RALEIGH, June 24.—Oats lower; Southern 36 1/2; Western white 36 1/2; mixed 36 1/2; Pennsylvania 36 1/2. Provisions firm with an upward tendency. Coffee quiet at \$12.50; molasses ordinary to prime 12 1/2; Sugar quiet and firm; "A" soft 10. Whisky steady and unchanged. Freight more active.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 red winter 1.00; Corn—No. 2 mixed 37 1/2; Oats—No. 2 mixed 31. Pork \$12.00; Lard \$6.80. Bulk meats—shoulders 41; Bacon quiet, \$5.00; 45; sides 7 1/2. Whisky \$1.07. Sugar in good demand; New Orleans 7 1/2. Hogs in active demand; common \$3.50; butchers 4.00.

TEXAS, June 24.—Cotton—Middling, low middling, good ordinary—Galveston market at 11.10; 11.12, net receipts 183 bales; Norfolk dull at 11.12, net receipts 355 bales; Baltimore quiet at 11.11, 11.13, net receipts none; Boston dull, 11.10, 11.12, net receipts 77 bales; Wilmington dull, 11.10, 11.12, net receipts 1; Philadelphia quiet, 11.10, 11.12, net receipts 120; Savannah very quiet, 11.10, 11.12, net receipts 10; New Orleans quiet and firm, 11.10, 11.12, net receipts 700 bales; Mobile quiet, 11.10, 11.12, net receipts 35 bales; Memphis quiet, 11.10, 11.12, net receipts 81 bales; Augusta quiet, 11.10, 11.12, net receipts 24 bales; Charleston quiet, 11.10, 11.12, net receipts 24 bales.

RALEIGH MARKETS. Official Report of the Cotton Market. REPORTED BY THE COTTON EXCHANGE. RALEIGH, June 24, 1880. Middling.....11 1/2 Strict Low Middling.....11 1/2 Low Middling.....10 1/2 Strict Good Ordinary.....10 1/2 Good Ordinary.....10 1/2 Middling Stains.....10 1/2 Low Middling Stains.....10 1/2 Tone of market weak.

City Market—Wholesale Prices. REPORTED BY L. N. H. ADAMS, Official Reporter for Grocers' Exchange. RALEIGH, June 24, 1880. Apples, dried.....\$ 9 a 10 Bacon, N. C., hog round.....9 a 10 Bulk Meats, carcass rib sides.....7 a 8 Butter, North Carolina.....20 a 30 Beans.....20 a 30 Corn.....67 1/2 a 70 Corn Meal.....67 1/2 a 70 Coffee, prime Rio.....16 a 17 Coffee, good.....14 a 17 Chickens, Spring.....20 a 25 Eggs, per dozen.....12 a 15 Flour, North Carolina.....67 1/2 a 70 Molasses, Cuba.....35 a 45 Oats, shelled.....55 a 60 Peaches, per bushel.....12 1/2 a 13 Peas, white, per bushel.....12 1/2 a 13 Sugar, S. H.....25 a 28 Syrup, white.....10 a 11 Syrup, yellow.....10 a 11 Salt, Liverpool fine.....17 a 18 Sweet potatoes.....75 a 80 Timothy hay.....125 a 130 Irish potatoes.....120 a 125 FURS—Otter.....5 00 Mink.....75 Fox.....35 Coon.....35 Muskrat.....10 Rabbits.....10

Above are for large quantities. When small quantities are wanted higher prices will be charged. Charlotte Cotton Market. [From the Charlotte Observer, June 24.] The market yesterday closed quiet; unchanged. Good Middling.....11 1/2 Middling.....10 1/2 Strict Low Middling.....10 1/2 Low Middling.....10 1/2 Receipts for the day, 116 bales.

Wilmington Market. [From the Star, June 24.] SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Dull and inactive at 20 cents per gallon for regular packages during the early part of the day without reported transactions. Later, sales were made of 84 casks at 25 cents, the market closing very quiet. ROSIN.—Market quoted dull at \$1.05 for strained and \$1.10 for good strained, without sales. TAR.—The market was quoted firm at \$2.00 per bbl. of 280 pounds, with sales of receipts at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$1.70 for yellow dip and \$2.50 per bbl. for virgin, with sales at quotations. COTTON.—The market was quiet without

sales. The following were the official quotations: Ordinary.....92 " " Good Ordinary.....92 " " Strict Good Ordinary.....10 1/2 " " Low Middling.....10 1/2 " " Middling.....11 " " Good Middling.....11 1/2 " " PEANUTS.—Sales about 300 bushels at 35¢ per cwt. for shelling stock, 65¢ per cwt. for ordinary, 75¢ per cwt. for prime, 85¢ per cwt. for extra prime, 90¢ per cwt. for fancy, and \$1.00 per cwt. for extra fancy. Market quiet. RECEIPTS. Cotton.....14 bales. Spirits turpentine.....150 casks. Rosin.....401 bbls. Tar.....70 " Crude turpentine.....62 "

DRY GOODS. NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! —AT—

Jos. P. Gully's Old Stand, RALEIGH, N. C.

In order to supply the increasing demand for goods at this

Old-Established House,

I have laid in a

COMPLETE STOCK,

To which I invite the attention of my old

wholesale and retail customers, and all who

may wish to buy.

The stock is full in every branch, including

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

WHITE GOODS, ETC.

Cos. Celebrated Six-Cord Spool Cotton and

Miles and Boyden's Shoes, all styles, special-

Terms Cash. Prices right. J. P. GULLY.

till Aug 20

SPRING AND SUMMER.

The largest, most varied and complete

stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

Carpets, Fancy Goods

EMBROIDERIES.

Laces, Edgings, White Goods, Scotch

Laces, French Twills, Victoria Laces,

Organdies, Swiss Brocade and

Mull, India Muslins, Hair Cord

Piques, Soft Finish Cam-

brics, Jaconets, Bleach

Goods.

Sea Island Cotton Percales,

CHAMBRAY PRINTS,

GINGHAMS, 10, BLEACHED AND

BROWN SHEETINGS,

Colored Damasks for FRUIT CLOTHS

Linen Shirtings,

Irish Linens.

Basket Wove Linen,

Linen and Silk Mixtures for

Ladies and Boys' wear.

Lace and Bunting Curtains

in sets, 2 yds., 3 yds., and 4 yds.

net receipts 700 bales; Mobile quiet, 11.10,

net receipts 35 bales; Memphis quiet, 11.10,

net receipts 81 bales; Augusta quiet, 11.10,

net receipts 24 bales; Charleston quiet, 11.10,

net receipts 24 bales.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods!!

BUNTINGS, all colors, all widths

Lace Bunnings, French Debeiges,

Mohair Debeiges, Dentelles,

Segois Stuffs.

Silk and Linen and Silk

and Wool Mixtures,

Poplins, Irish

Poplins.

English Bombazines,

MOHAIRS, ALPACAS,

BRILLIANTINES.

LAWNS, LAWNS,

Fast colors, good styles, 6 1/2.

Calicoes, Calicoes!

THE BEST! THE BEST!

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No. 30, Fayetteville Street,

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DR. SANFORD'S

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INVIGORATOR

The Only Vegetable Compound

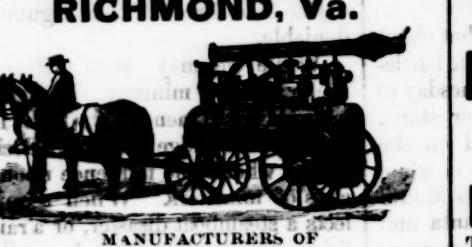
that acts directly upon the Liver,

and cures Liver Complaints, Jaun-

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6th and 7th, and Canal Streets,
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Portable & Stationary Engines,
BOILERS,
SAW MILLS,
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Our Patent Spark Extinguisher
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Groceries, Groceries.

We would respectfully inform our pa-

trons and friends, and the public generally,

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supply of heavy groceries and farmers

supplies, consisting of

CORN,

HAY,

MEAL,

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SUGARS,

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CURED AND N. C. HAMS,

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PLOWS,

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Indeed everything usually kept in a

wholesale grocery and supply store,

which we sell at low prices for cash, or on

CROP TIME

when satisfactory arrangements can be

made. We are also agents for Hyman's,

Dancy's and Baker's Standard

Ammoniated Phosphates. Persons wishing

such goods will please call and see us or

send their orders.

We solicit consignments of country pro-

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EDWARD J. HARDIN,

GROCEER,

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DEALER IN

FINE TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, MEATS

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN ALES,

PORTERS, CANNED GOODS, FAN-

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GENERALLY.

SOLE AGENT FOR THIS MARKET FOR

Robertson County (Tenn.) Rye Whiskies.

Summerdean (Va. Valley) Rye Whisky.

The "Cupadora" Half-Dime Cigar.

C. D. Boss Co.'s Lunch Milk Biscuit,

the best of all plain crackers,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Orders from a distance accompanied by

CASH or satisfactory reference, PROMPTLY

FILLED BY Express or otherwise.

E. J. HARDIN.

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GENUINE BULL

STEAM ENGINES.
NG AND THRESHING.
STATIONARY, PORTABLE.
Cheap, Safe and Durable.
Power and Hand Presses,
Unsurpassed in Speed and Effect.
Hydraulic and Screw
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THE BEST PAYING INVESTMENT.
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Purchasers cannot expect to buy first-class Engines for the same money that they can get the "cheap" John, Fred, green and blue engines at, but we have always found our purchasers among the intelligent class that want the BEST and are willing to pay a little more for it at the outset, than a second, third or fourth-rate engine would cost, knowing that the BEST will prove the CHEAPEST in the long run. Low price means low quality, with low performance and high repairs. Quality always demands faster than price. All our Machinery is fully and specially warranted, and it is not only our duty but our pleasure to make our pledges as good as coined gold. Talbott & Sons' fifty years experience and standing as manufacturers should have some weight and value with intending purchasers. Send to me descriptive circular and price list. I will sell for same price and give same terms as manufacturers.

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Manufacturers' Agent.
Dealer in all kinds of Machinery,
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THE NEW VIRGINIA FEED CUTTER.

It is simple and durable, has no gear to

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PATAPSCO INSTITUTE.—Mrs. Sarah

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